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THE Fats and Oils SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOS - 98

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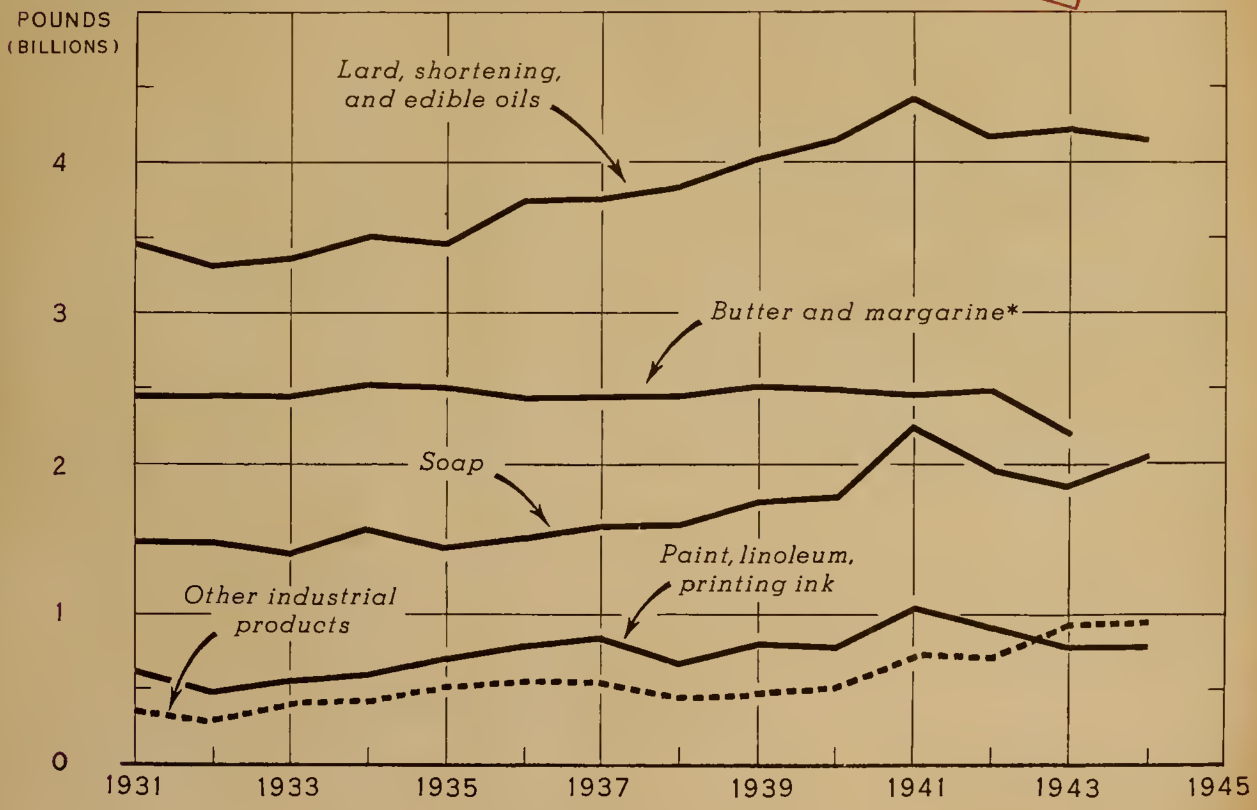
APPARENT DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE (CIVILIAN AND MILITARY) OF FAT AND OIL PRODUCTS, IN TERMS OF FAT CONTENT, 1931-44



*ACTUAL WEIGHT OF BUTTER; FAT CONTENT OF MARGARINE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE   NEG. 45235   BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Civilian and military takings of fat and oil products in 1944 totaled approximately 10.2 billion pounds (in terms of fat content), about 300 million pounds more than a year earlier. The chief increase was in soap. There also were slight to moderate increase in butter, linoleum, and miscellaneous industrial products. Use of lard for food declined somewhat. In 1945, with a sharply reduced supply of fats and oils and continued large exports, domestic use of most fat and oil products will be reduced.

Table 1.- Wholesale price per pound of fats, oils, and glycerin at specified markets, and index numbers of prices of fats and oils, March 1943 and 1944, January-March 1945

PRICES

Item	March		1945		
	1943	1944	January	February	March
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Butter, 92-score, Chicago	1/47.8	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.5
Butter, 92-score, New York	1/48.5	42.2	42.2	42.2	42.2
Oleomargarine, dom. veg., Chicago	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
Shortening containing animal fat, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
Lard, loose, Chicago	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8
Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6
Oleo oil, extra, tierces, Chicago	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Oleostearine, bbl., N. Y.	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Tallow, edible, Chicago	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
Corn oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Corn oil, edible, returnable drums, l.c.l., N. Y.	16.2	16.2	16.5	16.6	16.6
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. S.E. mills	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., tank cars, N. Y.	14.0	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Peanut oil, refined, edible (white), drums, N. Y.	16.3	16.3	16.5	16.5	16.5
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, midwestern mills	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8
Soybean oil, edible, drums, l.c.l., N. Y.	14.7	15.0	15.2	15.3	15.4
Sunflower oil, semi-refined, tank cars, f.o.b. N. Y.	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
Babassu oil, tanks, N. Y.	---	---	11.1	11.1	11.1
Coconut oil, Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f. Pacific Coast 2/	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Coconut oil, Ceylon, crude, bulk, N. Y. 2/	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8
Olive oil, California, edible, drums, N. Y.	62.4	60.7	60.7	60.7	60.7
Palm oil, Congo, crude, bulk, N. Y. 2/	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4
Rape oil, refined, denatured, bulk, New Orleans	3/11.5	3/11.5	11.6	11.6	11.6
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, Chicago	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
Grease, A White, Chicago	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Baltimore	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pacific Coast	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
Whale oil, refined, bleached winter, drums, N. Y.	11.1	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3
Cottonseed oil foots, raw, (50% T.F.A.) delivered, East	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	14.7	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
Linseed oil, raw, returnable drums, carlots, N. Y.	15.3	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1
Oiticica oil, drums, f.o.b. N. Y.	26.2	23.2	20.6	22.0	24.0
Tung oil, returnable drums, carlots, N. Y.	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0
Castor oil, No. 3, bbl., N. Y.	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, N. Y.	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Castor oil, dehydrated, tanks, N. Y.	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.8	17.9
Cod-liver oil, med. U.S.P., bbl., N. Y.	36.5	36.5	30.6	30.6	31.9
Cod oil, Newfoundland, drums, N. Y.	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	11.5
Glycerin, soaplye, basis 80%, drums or tanks, N. Y.	11.5	11.5	4/10.0	4/10.0	4/ 9.8

INDEX NUMBERS (1924-29 = 100)

Item	March 1943	March 1944	January 1945	February 1945	March 1945
Eight domestic fats and oils (1910-14 = 100)	151	142	142	142	142
Eight domestic fats and oils	108	101	101	101	101
All fats and oils (27 items)	114	108	108	108	108
Grouped by origin:					
Animal fats	105	96	96	96	96
Marine animal oils	127	132	131	131	131
Vegetable oils, domestic	132	134	134	134	134
Vegetable oils, foreign	155	156	156	156	156
Grouped by use:					
Butter	105	93	93	93	93
Butter, seasonally adjusted	102	91	92	90	91
Lard	105	105	105	105	105
Other food fats	138	141	141	141	141
All food fats	111	103	103	103	103
Soap fats	119	120	120	120	120
Drying oils	150	149	149	149	149
Miscellaneous oils	117	117	115	116	115
All industrial fats and oils	132	131	131	131	131

Prices compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, The National Provisioner, The Journal of Commerce (New York), and reports of the War Food Administration and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Prices quoted include excise taxes and duties where applicable. Index numbers for earlier years beginning 1910 are given in Technical Bulletin No. 737 (1940) and The Fats and Oils Situation beginning December 1940.

1/ Reflects open market sales only. Current figures refer to all types of wholesale trading for cash or short-time credit. 2/ Three-cent processing tax added to price as originally quoted. 3/ C.i.f. New York. 4/ Tanks only.

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

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SUMMARY

Prices of most fats and oils will continue at ceiling levels through 1945 and well into 1946, unless war in the Far East ends in the next few months. The shortage of fats and oils is not likely to be materially eased before late spring or summer of 1946. By that time lard and grease production (from 1945 fall pigs) probably will be at a higher level than in 1945, and some supplies of oil-bearing materials and oils may be forthcoming from the Far East. Inventories of fats and oils are being reduced during the current crop year to help meet the large war requirements. By October 1 inventories will be materially smaller than the 2.3 billion pounds in reported positions on October 1, 1944, and may be the smallest in relation to current needs on record.

Farmers' intentions reported about March 1 indicated that slight decreases may take place in 1945 soybean and peanut acreages. With average growing conditions, output of edible oils in the 1945-46 season probably would be less than in 1944-45.

Production of linseed oil from domestic flaxseed would be only slightly increased, despite the likelihood of a material increase in the 1945 flaxseed crop based on March 1 intentions. Stocks of flaxseed on hand at the beginning of the 1945-46 season will be much smaller than a

year earlier. Imports of flaxseed from Argentina, however, may be considerably larger in 1945-46 than this season, when Argentine supplies have been reduced by drought and burning of flaxseed and linseed oil as fuel.

Increasing stringency in domestic supplies of fats is reflected in recent Government orders further reducing use of fats and oils in manufacture of civilian shortening, salad and cooking oils, paint, linoleum, and oilcloth. Civilian consumption of food fats and oils, including butter and lard, and of soap fats, will total at least 10 percent less in 1945 than in 1944. Use of drying oils in civilian goods (such as paint and linoleum) may be 30 to 40 percent smaller than last year.

— April 23, 1945

OUTLOOK

BACKGROUND.- Output of fats and oils from domestic materials reached a wartime peak in the 1943-44 crop-year at 11.2 billion pounds, 3 billion pounds over the average for 1937-41. Production in 1944-45, however, may decline to about 9.7 billion pounds, reflecting a sharp reduction in 1944 pig crops and flaxseed acreage. Prices of fats and oils rose rapidly in 1941, but price ceilings checked further increases in 1942 and halted them in 1943. Since June 1943, the index number of wholesale prices of 27 major fats and oils has remained vitually unchanged at a level about 50 percent over the 1937-41 average. Over most of the period since 1942, civilian demand for fats and oils at ceiling prices has been greater than the available supply.

Substantial Increase Indicated in Flaxseed Acreage; Soybean and Peanut Acreage May Decline Slightly

On the basis of farmers' intentions reported about March 1, a substantial increase in flaxseed acreage this year is indicated, but soybean and peanut acreages may be slightly reduced from 1944 levels. The acreages actually planted in 1945 may turn out to be larger or smaller than those indicated by the early March reports, depending on weather conditions, labor supply, and other factors.

The 1945 prospective acreage of flaxseed planted is 4,175,000, which would be 37 percent larger than the acreage planted last year but 17 percent below the national goal of 5,000,000 acres. In the North Central States, where most of the crop is grown, the increase in acreage over 1944 may be more than 40 percent. The indicated increase in North Dakota is 60 percent. However, the California acreage, planted last fall, is 28 percent smaller than in 1944. On the basis of prospective plantings and 1937-42 average yields per acre, by States, production of flaxseed in 1945 would be around 30 million bushels, compared with 23.5 million bushels in 1944 and 51.9 million bushels in 1943.

Acreage of soybeans planted alone for all purposes in 1945 is indicated at 13,236,000 or 2 percent less than last year and 4 percent below the 1945 goal. An increase of 3 percent over last year in Illinois, the largest producing State, is more than offset by prospective decreases in Ohio, Iowa, and Indiana. Substantial percentage increases are in prospect in most Northwest Central States other than Iowa, but the acreages in these States are relatively small. With 1938-43 average yields, by States, and with the same percentage of total acreage harvested for beans as in 1944, production of soybeans in 1945 would be about 191 million bushels, 1 percent less than in 1944.

The 1945 peanut acreage planted alone for all purposes is indicated at 3,923,000, which is 2 percent smaller than last year and 1 percent under the goal for 1945. Small increases indicated in North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Texas are more than offset by decreases in other States. With the usual percentage of the total acreage utilized for picking and threshing, and with 1939-43 average yeilds, by States, production of peanuts in 1945 would be around 2,100 million pounds, 3 percent less than in 1944.

Table 2.- Prospective acreage and production of oilcrops in 1945 based on March 1 intentions, with comparative data

Item	Flaxseed			Soybeans			Peanuts		
	1944 actual	1945 Goal	1945 Indicated	1944 actual	1945 Goal	1945 Indicated	1944 actual	1945 Goal	1945 Indicated
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Planted acreage 1/	3,052	5,000	4,175	13,564	---	13,236	4,012	3,955	3,923
Harvested acreage 2/	2,794	---	---	10,502	10,757	10,334	3,212	3,230	3,118
	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	Mil. lb.		Mil. lb.
Production 2/	23,527	---	30,000	192,863	---	191,000	2,178	---	2,107

Harvested acreages in 1945 indicated on the basis of relationships in recent years to planted acreages. Production in 1945 indicated on basis of average yields per acre, by States, applied to the prospective acreages.

1/ Grown alone for all purposes, in case of soybeans and peanuts.

2/ Soybeans harvested for beans; peanuts picked and threshed.

Slight Reduction Indicated in Production of Edible Fats and Oils Next Season

With slight reductions in soybean and peanut production in prospect and with carry-over of soybeans at the end of the current season probably reduced, the combined output of soybean, peanut, and corn oils in 1945-46 may be less than in 1944-45. Exports of soybeans may increase materially in 1945-46, with a consequent reduction in the quantity available for crushing in the United States. On the other hand, some reduction may occur in military requirements for peanut butter, peanut candy, and salted peanuts, which would tend to increase the proportion of farmers' stock peanuts available for crushing.

Production of edible vegetable oils from 1945 oilcrops will depend partly on the size of the cottonseed crop.. No official indication of cotton acreage will be available before mid-July. Yields of cottonseed per acre were exceptionally high last year. The national yield was 485 pounds per planted acre compared with an average of 417 pounds in 1939-43. If only the average yield had been obtained in 1944, output of cottonseed oil in 1944-45 probably would have been 175 to 200 million pounds less than the 1,325 million pounds now expected.

Lard and grease production in 1945-46 probably will be at least as large as in 1944-45, but the seasonal distribution of output will be different. Output from October through April is likely to be less than in the current season, while output from May through September 1946 may be greater. With the hog-corn price ratio now above the 20-year average (and with recently increased support prices for hogs guaranteed until September 1, 1946), farmers probably will increase the 1945 fall pig crop over the 1944 level. Present indications, however, point to a spring crop slightly smaller this year than last. Spring pigs will be slaughtered next fall and winter, and fall pigs will reach slaughter weights in May-September next year.

Indicated Increase in Flaxseed Crop Would About Offset Reduction in Carry-over

A flaxseed crop of 30 million bushels this year, if realized, would be more than 6 million bushels larger than in 1944. Such an increase would not greatly ease the tight supply situation in linseed oil. Stocks of flaxseed were exceptionally large on July 1, 1944, but will be materially less on July 1 this year.

An easing of the linseed oil situation apparently will depend mainly on resumption of flaxseed imports from Argentina. Argentine exports of flaxseed have been prohibited by Government decree since early December to assure sufficient supplies for conversion into linseed oil for fuel. As a result of severe drought, the 1944-45 crop of flaxseed in Argentina, totaling 30 million bushels, was the smallest in 27 years. The total supply of flaxseed in that country for the year beginning December 1944 is estimated at about 54 million bushels. With around 8 million bushels used annually for seed and for industrial purposes in Argentina, about 46 million bushels apparently are available for use as fuel, carry-over and export. An estimated 15 to 16 million bushels were used for fuel through March.

Supply of Soap Fats May Increase in 1946

Production of greases may be slightly greater in 1946 than in 1945, particularly after April 1946, when hog slaughter may be larger than in the current year. Factory and warehouse stocks of soap fats on January 1, 1946, however, will be materially less than at the beginning of 1945.

The best prospect of an increase in supplies of soap fats in 1946 lies in increased imports of copra. Fairly substantial quantities of copra may be exported from the Philippine Islands by mid-1946. This will depend, however, on the progress of the war in the Far East, availability of ocean-shipping space, and the supply of consumption goods reaching Philippine copra producers.

World Supplies of Fats and Oils Short

The balance achieved in 1944 between supply and disposition of fats and oils in the non-Axis world was upset in 1945 by a reduction of over 1 billion pounds in output of fats and oils in the United States, reduced supplies of flaxseed in Argentina, and by requests to date for shipment of 2 to 3 billion pounds of fats and oils from available world sources to the liberated countries of Europe. In pre-war years, the Continent, exclusive of Russia, was a net importer of about 4.5 billion pounds of fats and oils annually.

World supplies of fats and oils outside Japanese-controlled areas will continue short in relation to demand until substantial quantities can be obtained from the Philippine Islands and from areas of the Southwest Pacific and Asia still occupied by the Japanese. Resumption of exports from the liberated areas of the Far East will be retarded as long as military needs for ocean-shipping space continue large.

Export and Domestic Demand to Continue Strong

Substantial quantities of fats and oils probably will be shipped to our Allies under lend-lease arrangements as long as war against Germany or Japan continues. Requests from liberated areas of Europe for fats and oils are likely to be large until mid-1946 at least.

Following the Armistice in 1918, shipments of foodstuffs to Europe mounted sharply and continued large until mid-summer of 1919 when the new harvest in Europe came in. Destruction of distribution facilities and displacement of people in Europe is much greater now than in 1918.

Requirements for fats and oils by the United States armed forces will continue relatively large until after the war ends in both Europe and Asia. Civilian demand in 1945 and early 1946 will continue greater, at ceiling prices, than available supplies, even if consumer income should decline later this year as a result of reduced war production. Supplies of food fats available to civilians in the summer and fall of 1945 will be the lowest in many years. Supplies of drying oils for civilian paint and linoleum also are at low levels. With adequate supplies of drying oils, civilian use of paint and linoleum could be greatly expanded, assuming pigments and other materials are available.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Production and Stocks Decline; Prices Unchanged

Factory production of primary fats and oils in February totaled 711 million pounds, 109 million pounds less than in January, and 218 million pounds less than in February 1944 (table 5). The decline from the January level was largely a result of reductions in output of lard and cottonseed oil. February lard output in federally inspected plants, at 92 million pounds, was 65 percent less than the exceptionally high output of 259 million pounds in February last year, and was the smallest February output since 1939. There also were substantial reductions from a year earlier in factory production of linseed oil and inedible tallow and greases.

Reflecting a sharp reduction in the number of hogs slaughtered, a high set-aside requirement for fat cuts, and a shortage of meat, the yield of lard per hog slaughtered under Federal inspection in January-March this year declined to 29.2 pounds, 5.4 pounds less than a year earlier, and lowest for the season since the drought years 1935-38. Output of federally inspected lard for the quarter was 350 million pounds, 55 percent less than a year earlier and the least for the quarter since 1939.

Stocks of fats and oils in factories and warehouses continued to decline contraseasonally during February. On February 28 stocks totaled 1,983 million pounds (crude basis), 94 million pounds less than on January 31 and 493 million pounds less than on February 29, 1944. The decline during February was chiefly in lard, reflecting small production in federally inspected plants and continued large military and lend-lease shipments. A further decline in lard stocks occurred during March, on the basis of cold-storage reports. Stocks of most fats and oils at the end of February were smaller this year than last, with the largest reductions in lard, soybean oil, butter, and linseed oil.

Prices of fats and oils were unchanged in March and early April. All were at ceiling levels except oiticica oil, which continued slightly below the maximum. The index number of wholesale prices of 27 major fats and oils continued at 108 percent of the 1924-29 average.

Prices of oilseeds, except soybeans, were about the same in March as a month earlier. Mid-March prices received by farmers for soybeans averaged $2.13 per bushel, 3 cents higher than a month earlier. This was a seasonal rise, reflecting increased sales of soybeans for planting, which normally command a higher price than those for crushing.

WFA Purchases of Fats and Oils Small in March

March purchases of fats and oils by the War Food Administration totaled only 16 million pounds compared with 84 million pounds a month earlier. The monthly average in 1944 was 109 million pounds. Lard and margarine were the principal items purchased in March this year.

Table 3.- Purchases of fats and oils by the War Food Administration, 1941-45

Item	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945		
					Feb.	Mar.	Jan.-Mar.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Butter	1/	34	120	106	2/ 1	2/ 1	2
Lard and rendered pork fat	326	654	882	809	3/ 34	10	61
Other animal fats and oils 4/	2	30	61	2	1/	1/	1/
Linseed oil	---	70	391	198	---	1/	1/
Soybean oil	---	17	22	100	1	2	3
Other Vegetables oils	---	82	49	15	16	1/	16
Shortening	---	46	62	8	---	1/	3
Margarine (fat content) 5/	1	77	72	59	20	3	32
Soap (fat content) 5/	---	16	23	13	12	1/	13
Total fat equivalent	329	1,026	1,682	1,310	3/ 84	16	130

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds.
2/ Includes butter content of Army spread.
3/ Revised; includes 15 million pounds of priority lard reported in March but purchased in February.
4/ Includes fish-liver and fish oils.
5/ Fat content estimated at 80 percent for margarine, 55 percent for soap.
Compiled from reports of the War Food Administration.

GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

Quotas of Fats and Oils for Civilian Use Reduced

With prospective civilian supplies of edible fats and oils reduced by increasing war requirements, April-June quotas of fats and oils for use in the manufacture of shortening and edible oils were reduced to 83 percent of average use in corresponding quarters of 1940 and 1941. This percentage, established by Amendment 14 to War Food Order 42, issued March 28, replaces the 85 percent originally scheduled for the second quarter (announced March 8). Until April 1, these quotas had been maintained at 88 percent of base-period use, since quota restrictions on use of fats and oils were first instituted in the fourth quarter of 1942.

Quotas for use of fats and oils in the manufacture of civilian paints, varnishes, linoleum, and oilcloth were reduced on April 1 to 40 percent of base-period use, by Amendment 4 to WFO 42a. Military requirements for drying oils are large, and linseed oil, the principal drying oil, continues in short supply as a result of small imports of flaxseed and the sharply reduced United States flaxseed crop last year. Quotas for drying-oil products in January-March this year were 50 percent of base-period use compared with 70 percent throughout 1944.

The amendment also requires all of the fatty acid content of domestic vegetable oil foots used in drying-oil products to be charged against quotas. Since last September only 50 percent had been so chargeable.

Lard Set-Aside Reduced

To ease the supply situation in lard for civilians, the quantity of lard required to be reserved by federally inspected plants for Government purchase was reduced on April 1 from 7.5 pounds for each 100 pounds live weight of hogs slaughtered to 5.5 pounds. This action was taken in Amendment 12 to WFO 75-3. Slaughterers in the 20 North Atlantic, South Atlantic and Pacific Coast States and in Utah had been exempted from the set-aside requirements by Amendment 9, effective March 4, and Amendment 10, effective March 21. Around 40 percent of the total output of federally inspected lard and rendered pork fat must now be reserved in the form of lard compared with over 60 percent under the set-aside when instituted in late January.

Uses and Inventories of Animal Fat Derivatives and Fatty Acids Restricted

Increasing stringency in supplies of inedible tallow and greases is reflected in tightened supplies of derived oils and fatty acids and also in supplies of neat's-foot and pig's-foot oils, which compete closely with these derived products. Restrictions on uses and inventories of this entire group of products, in effect during most of 1943 and early 1944, were reinstated by 3 War Food Orders effective April 1. Formerly, all of these products were covered by a single order, WFO-53.

Under Amendment 7, WFO-53 now covers only distilled red oil (commercial oleic acid). Producers of distilled red oil are required each month to fill orders for certain preferred uses before filling any others. Distributors are prohibited from accepting deliveries of distilled red oil that would result in inventories larger than a 20 to 30 days' supply, depending on location. Users' inventories are limited to a 30 or 45 days' supply, also depending on location.

War Food Order 128 limits distributors' and users' inventories of neat's-foot oil and of grease oil (lard oil), tallow oil, and pig's-foot oil.

Producers of stearic acid are required by WFO 129 to grant priority each month to orders for uses specifically authorized by War Food Administration and for specifically enumerated uses. No triple-pressed stearic acid may be made by a producer of stearic acid, until provision has been made for filling these orders, Dealers' and users' inventories of stearic acid are subject to restrictions similar to those for distilled red oil under WFO-53.

To provide more even distribution of the available supply to fatty acids, dealers' and users' inventories of fatty acids were restricted by War Food Order 87, effective April 1. Stearic acid and distilled red oil are exempt from this order but are covered by WFO 129 and WFO 53.

Ceiling Prices for Peanut Oil, Lard Flakes, and Imported Cottonseed Oil Adjusted

Specific maximum prices for imported cottonseed oil at 7 additional marketing points were established by Amendment 42 to Maximum Price Regulation 53, effective March 26. With these additions, specific maximum prices for imported oil are in effect at all points where specific maximums have been established for domestic cottonseed oil. The ceilings are the same for imported as for domestic oil.

Amendment 42 also reduced the ceiling price for domestic and imported crude peanut oil at Los Angeles from 13.775 cents per pound (F.o.b. mill, tank cars) to 13.50 cents per pound, the ceiling price in San Francisco.

Maximum prices of lard flakes were adjusted by Amendment 43 to MPR 53, effective March 31, to allow freer movement to makers of "war lard," lard hardened by the addition of hydrogenated lard in the form of flakes. The amendment also permits an adjustment in ceiling prices of war lard to compensate for increased cost of lard flakes used. War lard is manufactured exclusively for the armed forces.

Ceiling Established on Prices Paid by Importers for Olive Oil

Importers of olive oil were prohibited by Amendment 44 to Maximum Price Regulation 53, effective March 24, from paying more than $4.30 per gallon, cost and freight, at first point of arrival into the United States. This maximum price includes all foreign taxes and duties and also brokerage, but excludes marine and war-risk insurance and the United States import duty of 6.5 cents per pound 1/ (equivalent to about 50 cents per gallon).

The new ceiling is designed to provide an adequate margin between cost of olive oil to importers and the ceiling prices already established for sales of imported olive oil in the United States, and to re-direct imported olive oil into its normal types of use. Without this ceiling, prices quoted by exporters in foreign countries had advanced until they were higher than ceiling prices in the United States for domestic sales of imported olive oil. Some importers, nevertheless, were buying oil at these prices for use in manufactured products having ceiling prices high enough to allow use of high-priced oil.

Details of 1945 Price Support Program for Flaxseed Announced

In accordance with announcements made last November when the 1945 national acreage goal for flaxseed was established, prices of flaxseed produced in 1945 will be supported on the basis of $3.00 per bushel for No. 1 seed at Minneapolis. Support prices for No. 1 seed at other terminal markets will be as follows:

$3.00 per bushel at Red Wing, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Portland.

$3.20 per bushel at Los Angeles and San Francisco.

$2.85 per bushel at Emporia or Fredonia, Kansas.

$2.80 per bushel at Corpus Christi, Harlingen, and Houston, Texas.

1/ 8.0 cents per pound if imported in containers with a gross weight of container and oil less than 40 pounds.

Prices for No. 2 flaxseed will be supported at 5 cents per bushel less than No. 1. These prices represent increases over 1944 support prices of 5 cents per bushel in the Northwest and 20 cents per bushel in California. The support price at each market is 10 cents per bushel under the present ceiling price.

Loans will be made available to farmers at support prices for flaxseed stored in terminal warehouses, or at support prices minus handling charges and the county average freight rate to the terminal, in the case of flaxseed properly stored on farms or in country elevators. A storage advance of 7 cents per bushel will be paid for flaxseed stored on farms. Only flaxseed grading No. 2 or better will be eligible for loans.

Prices of flaxseed produced in 1945 also will be supported through contracts offered by Commodity Credit Corporation to processors who agree to pay not less than support prices for flaxseed. In former years, under these contracts, CCC has agreed to purchase linseed oil and meal from processors when offered at prices slightly under ceiling levels.

Same Ceiling Prices Proposed for Soybeans Produced in 1945 as in 1944

In Administrative Notice 14, issued April 2, the Office of Price Administration announced that proposed maximum prices to producers for soybeans grown in 1945 are the same as the maximums now in effect for 1944-crop soybeans. These ceilings are $2.10 per bushel for yellow or green soybeans and $1.90 for other classes. Support prices for the 1944 crop and announced supports for the 1945 crop, for No. 1 or No. 2 soybeans with 14 percent moisture or less are 6 cents per bushel below these ceilings. Maximum prices do not apply to sales of soybeans for seed or soybeans specially cleaned for use in the preparation of products for human consumption.

Inventory and Use Restrictions on Cottonseed Terminated

War Food Order 113, limiting inventories of cottonseed produced in 1944 and prohibiting its sale for use as feed or fertilizer, was terminated on March 4.

UTILIZATION OF FATS AND OILS, AND DISAPPEARANCE OF FAT-AND-OIL PRODUCTS, 1943 AND 1944

Domestic disappearance of fat-and-oil products in 1944 for civilian and military uses is estimated to have been 10.2 billion pounds. This was about 300 million pounds more than a year earlier, and 1,100 million pounds more than the average for 1935-39, but was about 700 million pounds less than in 1941, the peak year to date. These estimates include butter (in terms of actual weight), lard, and the fat content of products manufactured partly or wholly from fats and oils. The principal manufactured products are margarine, shortening, cooking and salad oils, soap, paint, varnish, linoleum, oilcloth, printing inks, fatty acids, and lubricants and greases.

Civilian and military disappearance of food fats in 1944, at about 6.4 billion pounds was about the same as a year earlier. With a reduction in butter inventories during 1944, civilian and military disappearance of butter totaled about 1,850 million pounds in 1944, compared with approximately 1,800 million pounds in 1943. Total civilian and military takings of margarine, shortening, and oils respectively, were not much changed from a year earlier, but disappearance of lard (excluding use in manufactured products) declined from the 1943 level. [illegible].

With military procurement of food fats materially increased in 1944, disappearance of these fats into civilian trade channels was slightly smaller than in 1943. Total civilian takings of food fats in 1944 are estimated at 44.7 pounds per capita, 2 percent less than the 1943 level of 45.6 pounds per capita and 7 percent under the 1935-39 average of 48 pounds per capita.

Disappearance of nonfood products for military and civilian consumption in 1944 is estimated at 3.8 billion pounds, fat content basis, compared with 3.5 billion pounds a year earlier. Most of the increase was in soap. The increased disappearance of soap was due both to larger quotas for use of fats in civilian soap in 1944 than a year earlier and to expanded military procurement of soap, especially in the last few months of the year.

Utilization of individual fats and oils in 1944 conformed closely to the wartime pattern established in late 1942 and in 1943 (table 4). Prohibition of the use of coconut, babassu, and palm-kernel oils in food products was continued in 1944. In both years, however, small quantities of these oils were allowed to be used in products for Army rations. The domestic edible vegetable oils -- soybean, corn, cottonseed, and peanut -- continued in 1944 to be restricted largely to food uses, except for special requirements of the war industries.

Use of castor oil increased sharply in 1944, reflecting expanded imports of castor beans and a draft on inventories of beans and oil. Factory consumption of castor oil in paint and varnish in 1944 was 76 million pounds, 60 million pounds more than a year earlier; consumption in soap increased from less than a million pounds in 1943 to nearly 17 million in 1944; and in miscellaneous products, there was an increase from less than 26 million pounds to more than 44 million.

Total use of coconut oil was moderately greater in 1944 than in 1943, but direct use in soap declined because of a material increase in use in fatty acids. Disappearance of palm oil was moderately reduced in 1944, and with a substantial increase in use of this oil in tin and terne plating, use in soap declined materially.

Increased output of soap in 1944 was based mainly on large increases in use of animal fats. Soapmakers in 1944 reported direct use of 1,530 million pounds of inedible tallow and greases, 170 million pounds more than a year earlier; 176 million pounds of lard and rendered pork fat, 102 million pounds more than in 1943; and 44 million pounds of edible tallow, 40 million pounds more than a year earlier.

Table 4.- Factory consumption of specified fats and oils by classes of products, and total apparent domestic disappearance, 1943 and 1944

Products manufactured	Babassu oil 1943	Babassu oil 1944 1/	Castor oil 2/ 1943	Castor oil 2/ 1944 1/	Coconut oil 1943	Coconut oil 1944 1/	Corn oil 1943	Corn oil 1944 1/
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Shortening	1	---	---	---	3	69	6,356	5,393
Oleomargarine	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,828	11,480
Other edible products	2	---	---	---	529	148	102,792	48,695
Soap	25,814	13,006	878	16,962	142,346	131,558	831	887
Paint and varnish	---	---	16,347	76,456	37	32	29	18
Linoleum and oilcloth	---	---	324	1,439	---	---	---	---
Printing inks	---	---	242	1,735	---	---	3	5
Fatty acids	261	---	13,586	15,494	46,526	64,511	---	---
Sulphonated oils	---	---	6,586	12,133	18	32	1,518	587
Lubricants and greases	19	---	739	1,318	50	3	235	184
Miscellaneous	1	8	25,741	44,237	1,337	3,337	3,006	2,270
Total factory consumption	26,098	13,014	64,443	169,774	190,846	199,690	120,398	69,519
Refining loss	460	174	---	---	9,551	8,272	16,606	14,872
Total apparent disappearance	23,703	11,462	98,574	200,558	195,631	3/202,501	239,323	218,539

Products manufactured	Cottonseed oil 1943	Cottonseed oil 1944 1/	Fish and fish-liver oils 1943	Fish and fish-liver oils 1944 1/	Marine mammal oils 1943	Marine mammal oils 1944 1/	Lard, including rendered pork fat 1943	Lard, including rendered pork fat 1944 1/
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Shortening	572,208	489,880	12,584	2,764	---	---	36,407	39,492
Oleomargarine	252,109	215,008	---	---	---	---	10,726	9,722
Other edible products	496,120	362,330	---	---	---	---	3,156	3,166
Soap	991	586	44,688	50,891	284	9	74,039	176,266
Paint and varnish	161	74	25,153	37,880	---	---	---	---
Linoleum and oilcloth	---	---	1,489	1,926	---	---	---	---
Printing inks	65	1	112	109	2	5	10	13
Fatty acids	47	---	16,567	9,145	---	---	---	302
Sulphonated oils	272	738	11,211	8,951	776	2,331	---	13
Lubricants and greases	978	485	1,330	1,748	7,294	7,631	255	400
Miscellaneous	4,579	3,929	67,108	104,998	9,483	6,221	4/ 19,157	4/ 15,218
Total factory consumption	1,327,530	1,073,031	180,242	218,412	17,839	16,137	143,760	244,592
Refining loss	84,595	73,397	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total apparent disappearance	1,314,156	1,142,425	3/200,261	3/206,564	3/30,340	3/22,813	3/2,082,476	3/2,137,046

Continued -

Table 4.- Factory consumption of specified fats and oils by classes of products, and total apparent domestic disappearance, 1943 and 1944 -continued

Products manufactured	Linseed oil		Neat's-foot oil		Oiticica oil		Oleo oil	
	1943	1944 1/	1943	1944 1/	1943	1944 1/	1943	1944 1/
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Shortening	7,084	300	---	---	---	---	2,660	2,691
Oleomargarine	4,280	413	---	---	---	---	17,237	11,938
Other edible products	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,450	53
Soap	1,697	2,253	68	9	---	---	2,160	3,243
Paint and varnish	367,204	385,159	23	7	2,668	7,533	---	---
Linoleum and oilcloth	72,378	79,994	---	---	---	1	---	1
Printing inks	21,362	27,477	20	13	11	219	---	---
Fatty acids	3,350	1,346	---	---	---	3	---	---
Sulphonated oils	67	53	2,041	338	---	---	---	---
Lubricants and greases	2,061	3,290	780	234	---	---	25	14
Miscellaneous	56,715	71,124	6,439	3,356	923	1,694	879	34
Total factory consumption	536,198	571,409	9,371	3,957	3,602	9,450	24,411	17,974
Refining loss	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total apparent disappearance	772,989	715,198	5,099	3,723	1,658	10,741	79,246	57,309

Products manufactured	Oleostearine		Olive oil edible		Olive oil inedible and foots		Palm oil	
	1943	1944 1/	1943	1944 1/	1943	1944 1/	1943	1944 1/
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Shortening	29,726	22,393	---	---	---	---	852	---
Oleomargarine	5/ 6,670	5/ 5,611	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other edible products	2,048	2,905	1,475	421	---	---	---	---
Soap	275	211	11	83	5,486	2,956	32,621	19,675
Paint and varnish	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Linoleum and oilcloth	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Printing inks	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fatty acids	---	---	---	---	-72	---	---	---
Sulphonated oils	---	---	---	---	52	19	1	---
Lubricants and greases	---	2	---	---	87	---	169	208
Miscellaneous	1,155	355	162	98	64	46	7/28,638	7/36,382
Total factory consumption	39,874	31,477	1,648	602	5,761	3,021	7/62,281	56,265
Refining loss	---	---	---	---	---	---	267	---
Total apparent disappearance	6/43,103	6/37,470	16,724	6,894	6,289	3,159	64,769	60,467

- continued

Table 4.- Factory consumption of specified fats and oils by classes by products, and total apparent domestic disappearance, 1943 and 1944 -continued

Products manufactured	Palm-kernel oil		Peanut oil		Perilla oil		Rape oil	
	1943	1944 1/	1943	1944 1/	1943	1944 1/	1943	1944 1/
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,600 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Shortening	---	---	50,886	61,249	---	---	---	---
Oleomargarine	---	---	4,563	12,295	---	---	---	---
Other edible products	143	---	25,591	24,226	---	---	---	---
Soap	1,840	1,938	256	564	---	---	1	---
Paint and varnish	---	---	---	---	1,402	411	29	12
Linoleum and oilcloth	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---
Printing inks	---	---	5	4	182	76	---	---
Fatty acids	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sulphonated oils	---	---	2,218	2,654	---	---	4	1
Lubricants and greases	4	---	15	---	---	---	16,231	16,272
Miscellaneous	1	8	3,094	2,991	140	2	3,388	3,832
Total factory consumption	1,988	1,946	86,628	103,983	1,726	489	19,653	20,117
Refining loss	---	---	8,014	7,456	---	---	---	---
Total apparent disappearance	8/5,001	8/2,358	124,075	128,034	1,990	370	3/18,320	24,816

	Sesame oil		Soybean oil		Tallow edible		Tallow inedible, and greases, excluding wool grease	
	1943	1944 1/	1943	1944 1/	1943	1944 1/	1943	1944 1/
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Shortening	4	3	568,405	620,257	78,552	59,752	---	---
Oleomargarine	---	---	198,020	211,105	480	128	---	---
Other edible products	485	275	124,562	150,192	4,237	5,601	---	---
Soap	70	---	15,428	3,258	4,652	43,761	1,360,097	1,529,749
Paint and varnish	---	---	20,462	19,105	---	---	69	38
Linoleum and oilcloth	---	---	273	48	---	---	---	---
Printing inks	---	---	48	23	5	---	243	175
Fatty acids	---	---	690	85	---	---	199,506	215,363
Sulphonated oils	---	---	1,904	1,017	6	193	5,965	4,718
Lubricants and greases	---	---	11,442	333	337	445	42,805	53,051
Miscellaneous	386	688	29,039	30,332	671	783	9/150,563	9/119,133
Total factory consumption	945	966	960,273	1,035,755	88,940	110,663	1,759,248	1,922,227
Refining loss	---	---	92,999	70,637	---	---	---	---
Total apparent disappearance	2,383	2,727	1,133,973	1,235,156	3/ 111,032	125,684	10/1,759,393	10/1,922,714

- continued

Table 4.- Factory consumption of specified fats and oils, by classes of products, and total apparent domestic disappearance, 1943 and 1944 - continued

Products manufactured	Wool grease		Tung oil		Other vegetable oils		Total 11/	
	1943	1944 1/	1943	1944 1/	1943	1944 1/	1943	1944 1/
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Shortening	---	---	---	---	4,897	5,559	1,370,625	1,309,802
Oleomargarine	---	---	---	---	12/ 281	12/ 1,232	500,194	478,932
Other edible products	---	---	---	---	3,101	17,709	765,701	615,721
Soap	---	184	---	---	675	3,164	1,715,208	2,001,213
Paint and varnish	43	10	9,667	8,084	673	715	443,967	535,534
Linoleum and oilcloth	---	---	---	---	---	---	74,466	83,409
Printing ink	156	130	17	27	---	8	22,483	30,020
Fatty acids	---	---	---	---	59	---	280,664	306,249
Sulphonated oils	318	---	---	---	1,767	831	34,524	34,609
Lubricants and greases	4,862	5,200	40	---	10	---	73,768	90,818
Miscellaneous	5,840	6,165	2,323	1,998	1,692	3,584	422,524	462,823
Total factory consumption	11,219	11,689	12,047	10,109	13,155	32,802	5,710,124	5,949,130
Refining loss	---	---	---	---	---	---	212,492	174,808
Total apparent disappearance	15,768	17,323	8,228	9,469				

Factory consumption - Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, except oleomargarine, from Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Refining loss, difference between use of crude oils in refining and production of refined oils.

Total apparent disappearance, computed from data on production, trade, and stocks, from reports of the Bureau of the Census, War Food Administration, and Fish and Wildlife Service.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ No. 1, No. 3, and dehydrated (sulphonated excluded). To avoid double counting the estimated quantity of No. 1 used in the production of dehydrated (17,876,000 pounds in 1943 and 85,981,000 pounds in 1944) is deducted from reported factory consumption of No. 1 in miscellaneous products. 113.6 pounds of No. 1 castor oil are estimated to be required for production of 100 pounds of dehydrated. 3/ February estimate revised on basis of more complete information. 4/ Includes 5,114,000 pounds used in pressing in 1943; 7,769,000 pounds in 1944. 5/ Includes oleo stock and nonstearine. 6/ Includes 2,819,000 pounds of oleo stock in 1943 and 2,092,000 pounds in 1944. 7/ Includes 28,064,000 pounds of oil used in the tin and terneplate industry in 1943; 35,654,000 pounds in 1944. 8/ Includes murumuru, tucum, and ouricury kernel oils. 9/ Includes 126,505,000 pounds used in

Table 4.- Factory consumption of specified fats and oils by classes of products, and total apparent domestic disppearance, 1943 and 1944 - continued

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pressing in 1943; 99,114,000 pounds in 1944. 10/ Includes 145,000 pounds of crude oil used in refining in 1943; 487,000 pounds in 1944. 11/ Totals shown differ from those published by the Bureau of the Census because of adjustments for sulphonated and dehydrated castor oil (see footnote 2 and use of Bureau of Internal Revenue data on utilization of oils and fats in margarine. 12/ Includes 35,000 pounds of cottonseed stearine, 67,000 pounds of cottonseed flakes, 10,000 pounds of soybean stearine and 119,000 pounds of soya and soya stearine flakes in 1943; 26,000 pounds of cottonseed stearine, 1,000 pounds of sunflower oil, 38,000 pounds of soybean stearine, and 1,167,000 pounds of soya and soya stearine flakes in 1944.

Table 5.- Fats and oils: Factory production, and factory and warehouse stocks at end of month, February 1944 and 1945, January 1945

Items grouped by major use	Production			Stocks (crude basis)		
	Feb. 1944	Jan. 1945	Feb. 1945	Feb. 29, 1944	Jan. 31, 1945	Feb. 28, 1945
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Food fats and oils						
Butter 1/	105.8	99.0	92.3	107.6	38.9	31.1
Lard and rendered pork fat 2/	259.1	158.1	91.8	395.7	306.7	225.7
Oleo oil	7.3	4.6	7.1	3.9	2.6	3.3
Stearine, animal, edible	3.8	2.6	3.3	3.4	1.7	2.3
Tallow, edible	11.8	9.2	12.7	16.3	7.7	11.2
Total edible animal fats	387.8	273.5	207.2	526.9	357.6	273.6
Corn oil 3/	18.8	22.1	18.7	24.6	19.9	20.2
Cottonseed oil 3/	107.6	179.2	137.2	506.8	497.6	505.5
Olive oil, edible	2.1	1.9	1.4	3.6	2.0	2.0
Peanut oil 4/	11.6	12.2	12.4	51.3	36.7	41.1
Sesame oil	---	---	---	1.3	2.2	2.2
Soybean oil 4/	123.9	111.1	120.0	241.0	129.1	139.4
Total edible vegetable oils	264.0	326.5	289.7	828.6	687.5	711.4
Soap fats and oils						
Tallow, inedible	92.3	83.4	86.1	169.6	150.7	151.3
Grease, excluding wool grease	62.3	49.0	44.0	105.9	107.7	96.2
Palm oil 3/	---	---	---	61.3	59.1	65.4
Fish oil	1.3	6.7	1.3	117.5	153.5	124.3
Marine mammal oil	---	---	---	63.2	43.9	42.6
Olive oil, inedible and foots	5/	5/	5/	4.6	2.5	2.4
Total slow-lathering oils	155.9	139.1	131.4	522.1	517.4	482.2
Babassu oil 3/	5/	5/	5/	7.1	2.7	3.1
Coconut oil 4/	14.4	18.7	14.1	117.8	105.0	112.0
Palm-kernel oil 3/	---	5/	5.3	---	6/ 12.4	6/ 14.0
Total lauric-acid oils	14.4	18.7	19.4	124.9	120.1	129.1
Drying oils						
Castor oil, dehydrated 7/	5.3	6.7	6.6	11.6	10.5	11.3
Linseed oil	88.2	43.3	42.5	305.2	252.4	239.8
Oiticica oil	5/	---	---	6.0	6.7	6.7
Perilla oil	---	---	---	.5	.2	.2
Tung oil	.4	1.0	1.1	26.3	20.8	19.9
Total drying oils	93.9	51.0	50.2	349.6	290.6	277.9

- Continued

Table 5.- Fats and oils: Factory production, and factory and warehouse stocks at end of month, February 1944 and 1945, January 1945 -Continued

Items grouped by major use	Production			Stocks (crude basis)		
	Feb. 1944	Jan. 1945	Feb. 1945	Feb. 29, 1944	Jan. 31, 1945	Feb. 28, 1945
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Other industrial						
Neat's-foot oil	.2	.2	.3	3.7	2.5	2.5
Wool grease	1.2	1.3	1.5	4.1	3.5	3.0
Cod and cod-liver oil	8/	.2	8/	13.1	12.7	11.6
Other fish liver oil	.7	.4	.4	1.5	4.3	4.6
Castor oil, No. 1 and No. 3 9/	7.8	4.7	8.3	54.5	19.1	22.1
Rape oil	---	---	---	17.3	15.8	15.4
Other vegetable oils 10/	2.8	4.9	2.8	29.1	46.3	49.6
Total	12.7	11.7	13.3	123.3	104.2	108.8
Grand total	928.7	820.5	711.2	2,475.6	2,077.2	1,983.1

Production of butter, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Production of lard and stocks of butter, War Food Administrtion. Other data, Bureau of the Census. Grand total, stocks, computed from unrounded numbers. Includes stocks held by Government in reported positions.

1/ Cold-storage stocks of butter.
2/ Federally inspected production.
3/ Stocks, crude plus refined converted to crude basis by dividing by 0.93.
4/ Stocks, crude plus refined converted to crude basis by dividing by 0.94.
5/ Included in other vegetable oils.
6/ Crude only.
7/ Converted to crude basis by dividing by 0.88.
8/ Less than 50,000 pounds.
9/ Production excludes estimated quantity used in manufacture of dehydrated castor oil.
10/ Includes some food oils.

Table 6.- Indicated total production of fats and oils from domestic materials 1940-45

Item	Year beginning	Crop year 1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44 1/	1944-45 2/
		Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Butter: Creamery	Oct.	1,890	1,779	1,725	1,510	---
Farm	Oct.	396	370	347	331	---
Total	Oct.	2,286	2,149	2,072	1,841	1,730
Lard and rendered prok fat:						
Inspected	Oct.	1,509	1,700	1,944	2,541	---
Other	Oct.	776	740	911	889	---
Total	Oct.	2,285	2,440	2,855	3,430	2,335
Edible tallow, oleostearine, oleo stock, and oleo oil	Oct.	218	277	272	213	195
Corn oil	Oct.	186	242	240	214	225
Cottonseed oil	Aug.	1,425	1,250	1,401	1,236	1,325
Olive oil	Nov.	11	8	10	6	5
Peanut oil	Sept.	174	77	131	135	90
Soybean oil	Oct.	564	707	1,206	1,219	1,250
Inedible tallow and greases	Oct.	1,492	1,733	1,626	1,941	1,800
Marine animal oils	July	173	216	165	172	215
Linseed oil 3/	July	494	546	729	724	510
Tung oil	Dec.	4	2	5	2	9
Neat's-foot oil	Oct.	4	5	3	3	3
Wool grease	Oct.	14	15	15	16	18
Total 4/		9,330	9,667	10,730	11,152	9,710

Item	Calendar year 1940	1941	1942	1943	1944 1/	1945 2/
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Butter: Creamery	1,837	1,872	1,764	1,674	1,487	---
Farm	403	395	366	341	329	---
Total	2,240	2,267	2,130	2,015	1,816	1,740
Lard and rendered pork fat:						
Inspected	1,527	1,526	1,724	2,080	2,367	---
Other	816	755	745	976	848	---
Total	2,343	2,281	2,469	3,056	3,215	2,300
Edible tallow, oleostearine, oleo stock, and oleo oil	187	234	277	259	198	195
Corn oil	158	203	248	239	211	225
Cottonseed oil	1,274	1,392	1,386	1,313	1,133	1,325
Olive oil	4	10	7	10	6	5
Peanut oil	84	150	77	152	111	90
Soybean oil	533	586	762	1,234	1,236	1,250
Inedible tallow and greases	1,375	1,551	1,741	1,650	1,943	1,800
Marine animal oils	188	221	158	177	215	190
Linseed oil 3/	381	466	700	715	729	500
Tung oil	5/	4	2	5	2	9
Neat's-foot oil	4	4	5	3	2	3
Wool grease	10	13	15	15	17	18
Total 4/	8,781	9,382	9,977	10,843	10,834	9,650

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, United States Department of Agriculture, and Fish and Wildlife Service.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Based on most recent indications; subject to change.
3/ Domestic production calculated as total production minus oil equivalent of net imports of flaxseed. 4/ Excluding production of oils not reported separately by the Bureau of the Census, such as mustardseed oil and walnut oil. 5/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Table 7.- Price received by farmers, and price at terminal markets for specified oil-bearing materials, and oilmeals, March 1943 and 1944, January-March 1945

Oilseeds

Item	Unit	March		1945		
		1943	1944	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Castor beans, Brazilian, f.o.b. Brazilian ports ...	Long ton	75.00	75.00	73.75	76.25	75.00
Cottonseed, United States average	Short ton	45.73	52.70	52.80	52.70	52.00
Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis	Bushel	3.17	3.05	3.12	3.11	3.11
Flaxseed, United States average	Bushel	2.85	2.85	2.91	2.91	2.91
Peanuts, No. 1 shelled, Spanish Southeastern shipping points	100 pounds	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25
Peanuts, United States average	100 pounds	6.83	7.52	8.14	8.14	8.20
Soybeans, No. 2 Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	1.71	1.94	2.19	2.21	2.20
Soybeans, United States average	Bushel	1.65	1.89	2.06	2.10	2.13
				Oilseed meals 1/		
Copra meal, Los Angeles	Short ton	52.30	51.50	2/ 50.00	2/ 50.00	2/ 50.00
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	" "	38.75	48.50	48.50	48.50	48.50
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	" "	---	54.45	54.45	54.45	54.45
Linseed meal, 32 percent protein, Minneapolis	" "	54.70	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, New York	" "	46.25	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills	" "	38.00	53.00	53.00	53.00	53.00
Soybean meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	" "	39.60	51.90	52.00	52.00	52.00

1/ Bagged carlots.

2/ $3.50 per ton added to bulk quotation to adjust to bagged-carlots basis.

Compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), Chicago Journal of Commerce, reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and records of the War Food Administration.

Table 8.- Oleomargarine: Production, tax-paid withdrawals for consumption, and materials used in manufacture, United States, February 1943 and 1944, December-February 1944-45

Item	February 1943	February 1944	1944-45 1/ Dec.	1944-45 1/ Jan.	1944-45 1/ Feb.
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Production:					
Colored	12,154	15,944	3,010	3,462	3,980
Uncolored	50,832	41,277	49,414	55,868	47,772
Total 2/	62,986	57,221	52,424	59,330	51,752
Tax-paid withdrawals for con-consumption in the United States and territories	50,989	41,899	52,407	59,430	51,048
Materials used:					
Oleo oil	2,134	1,200	593	726	788
Oleostearine	356	259	217	188	217
Lard, neutral	1,246	1,000	686	848	694
Oleo stock	341	283	101	144	85
Tallow	101	43	---	---	---
Total, animal	4,178	2,785	1,597	1,906	1,784
Cottonseed oil	26,132	19,080	22,348	26,331	24,448
Soybean oil	20,824	21,194	17,094	17,551	13,882
Peanut oil	188	1,670	441	1,487	1,064
Corn oil	216	788	1,014	842	887
Cottonseed stearine	10	---	---	---	---
Soya stearine flakes	32	994	---	---	---
Soybean stearine	---	---	3	9	1
Soya flakes	---	15	---	6	3
Total, domestic vegetable	47,402	43,741	40,900	46,226	40,285
Sunflower oil	---	---	---	6	---
Total, foreign vegetable	---	---	---	6	---
Total fats and oils	51,580	46,526	42,497	48,138	42,069
Milk	10,608	9,784	9,290	10,537	9,070
Salt	1,992	1,756	1,659	1,796	1,609
Derivative of glycerin	114	91	90	93	97
Lecithin	41	45	60	72	61
Monostearine	17	35	37	69	35
Soda (Benzoate of)	35	36	32	38	31
Vitamin concentrate	11	10	9	9	11
Color	9	11	5	34	5
Estearine	---	10	8	9	8
Miscellaneous	---	1	3	1	1
Total, other materials	12,827	11,779	11,193	12,658	10,928
Total, all materials	64,407	58,305	53,690	60,796	52,997

Compiled from Internal Revenue records and Internal Revenue Bulletin.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Total of unrounded numbers.

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